

A CRITIQUE OF A PUBLICATION BY S. JACQUEMART ON TASMANIAN TRICHOPTERA

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ABSTRACT: A paper on Tasmanian Trichoptera by S. Jacquemart, 1965, has been reviewed, errors rectified, and the preoccupied name of *Oecetis ochracea* Jacq. non Curt. changed to *Oecetis geevestonia* nom. nov.

A small number of Tasmanian Trichoptera collected by the dipterist A. Tonnoir during 1922 and 1923 season were sent to J. Lestage, who deposited this material in the Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique in Brussels. These specimens were examined by S. Jacquemart, who published the results in "Contribution a la Connaissance de la Faune Trichopterologique de la Tasmanie et de la Nouvelle-Zelande", *Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg.* 41 (35): 1-47 (1965).

In the course of studying Tasmanian Trichoptera it became obvious that the article contained numerous serious and misleading errors. To facilitate future work and avoid confusion an attempt is made here to rectify these errors. No taxonomic problems other than authorship and a change of preoccupied species name are discussed.

In Jacquemart's paper reference has been made to 35 specimens. However, for two species, *Anachorema seona* Mosely and *Helicopsyche* sp. ♀, there is no information as to the number of specimens studied or any collecting data. There are no New Zealand specimens either discussed or described in this article, despite the title. The "Résumé" on p. 46 informs the reader that 35 species have been dealt with and of those 24 are described as new. These numbers do not correspond either with the species list at the beginning of the paper on pages 1-3, nor with the text where only 22 new species are described. *Diplectronea simplex*, a new species described on p. 29, has been omitted from the species list on p. 2. *Allochorema tasmanica* is marked as a new species in the list on p. 3, but on p. 36 original authorship is wrongly credited to Kimmins; in the case of *Synagapetus tasmanicus* the authorship is wrongly credited to Kimmins on p. 3, but it is marked as a new species on p. 39.

Altogether, authorship has been wrongly credited to Kimmins 38 times, all these species having been described by Mosely in Mosely & Kimmins (1953). Although this work appears under Mosely and Kimmins joint authorship, Kimmins (in the introduction on p. 1) explained the circumstances and indicated that "... it should be clearly understood that all new family, generic and specific names are to be credited to Mosely unless otherwise indicated by my name being appended in brackets". On two other occasions Kimmins has been given as the author of *Tamasia variegata* (pp. 1 and 5), a species described by Mosely in 1936. Kimmins' authorship appears correctly on only three occasions, for *Hydrobiosella cognata* on pp. 2, 31 and 33.

Many of the drawings of wing venation are incomplete with cross-veins either partly or entirely omitted.

The spelling of locality names in a number of cases has been badly distorted, some even beyond recognition, and therefore it was necessary to seek information from Tonnoir's publications (Tonnoir, 1924, 1924a, 1925 & 1929) where he described Diptera collected during his Tasmanian visit in 1922-23, when he also collected the Trichoptera which are the subject of Jacquemart's paper. From this information it was possible to reconstruct details of the dates and localities which Tonnoir visited. This reveals that he collected specimens from 19-22 October, 1922 at Ferntree Gully and Sassafras in the Dandenong Ranges, Victoria. Specimens from Tasmania were collected on 26 and 27 October, 1922 at Burnie; St. Patricks River near Launceston from 30 October to 4 November; Mt. Wellington and Eaglehawk Neck on single days between 11 November and 2 December; Geeveston 4-7 December; Hartz Mountains 9-10 December; the town of National Park and nearby Mt. Field National Park 16-21 December; Adventure Bay, Bruny Island 28-30 December; Wilmot in Northern Tasmania 8 January 1923; Cradle Mountain 10-29 January; and the King River and Strahan area 1-6 February, 1923.

From these dates it is assumed that the holotype of *Diplectrona bispinosa* Jacq. was collected in Victoria on 20 October 1922, not 1923, and should be omitted from the list of Tasmanian species. Further specimens are required to confirm this locality.

The corrections here are given in page sequence except for the authorship changes as indicated and explained above.

- p. 1 "*Tanasia variegata*" should read "*Tamasia variegata*".
- p. 2 "*Detriplexina lobata*" according to the text on p. 24, shall read "*Triplexina lobata*".
Following No. 21 the name "*Diplectrona simplex* sp. n." should be added.
- p. 3 "*Anachorema soena*" should read "*Anachorema seona*".
- p. 6 Locality: "1 exemplaire Brunie, 27-X-1922" correct to Burnie.
Locality: "Ada Bay 28-XI-1922" is Adventure Bay at Bruny Island, visited by Tonnoir on 28 December 1922.
- p. 7 Caption to fig. 3 "D . . . E . . . F" correct to "C . . . D . . . E".
- p. 8 Locality "N. Port, 16-XII-1922" is "National Park".
- p. 9 Locality "Bradle, 12-I-1923" is "Cradle Mtn.".
- p. 12 "Geeveston 4-II-1922" according to the schedule the date for this locality could only be 4 December, 1922.
- p. 14 —line 6. "Materiel-Holotype, Burnie 27-X-1922". The species *Alloecella warneria* was described by Mosely, 1953; the type (in the British Museum, London) is from Fernshaw, Victoria, therefore the specimen from Burnie is *not* the holotype.
- p. 17 Locality "Lote Lilla, 14-I-1923" is Lake Lilla, near Cradle Mtn.
- p. 22 When using figure 17C, the lateral view of ♂ genitalia, it should be remembered that venter is on top, and dorsum at the bottom.

- p. 23 Locality "Lote Lilla, 14-I-1923" is *Lake Lilla*, near Cradle Mtn. *Oecetis ochracea* Jacquemart 1965 is preoccupied by the type species *Oecetis* (*Leptocerus*) *ochracea* (Curtis) 1825. The species is here renamed *Oecetis geevestonia* nom. nov for *Oecetis ochracea* Jacq. 1965 non Curtis 1825.
The name "*O. ochracea*" on line 4 from bottom should thus refer to *O. geevestonia*.
- p. 24 Caption to fig. 18: the name *Oecetis ochracea* refers to *O. geevestonia*.
When using fig. 18c, the lateral view of ♂ genitalia, it should be remembered that venter is on top, and dorsum at the bottom.
- p. 25 Locality "Otrokan, 6-II-23" is Strahan.
Locality "Sassapras", 20-X-1923" is *Sassafras*, a Victorian locality, visited 1922, see discussion above.
- p. 26 Fig. 19 "F" should read "D".
- p. 27 Caption to Fig. 20 add "C" before "Genitalia ♂, vue latérale".
- p. 29 Locality "Lote Lilla, 14-I-1923" is *Lake Lilla*, near Cradle Mtn.
- p. 32 "*Hydrobiosella cognata* sp. n." is not a new species but one described by Kimmins, 1953, and as such is correctly marked on p. 31.
Fig. 24, locality "Otroka, 3-II-1923" is Strahan.
- p. 35 Caption to fig. 28 "*Allochorema tasmanica* sp. n." is not a new species but one described by Mosely, 1953. On the following page Kimmins is wrongly given as the author.
- p. 36 Caption to fig. 29 add "C" before "Genitalia ♂, vue latérale".
- p. 37 The heading "*Anachorema soena*" should read "*Anachorema seona*".
- p. 38 Caption to fig. 30 "*Anachorema soena*" should read "*Anachorema seona*".
- p. 39-40 "*Synagapetus tasmanicus* sp. n." is not a new species but one described by Mosely, 1953; on p. 3 Kimmins is wrongly given as the author; the type in the British Museum, London, is from New Norfolk, Tasmania, and therefore the specimen from Burnie, 26-X-1922, is wrongly marked as holotype.

References

- Jacquemart, S., 1965. Contribution à la Connaissance de la Faune Trichoptérologique de la Tasmanie et de la Nouvelle-Zélande. *Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg.* 41 (35): 1-47.
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